WASHINGTON.

The Bill Abolishing Taxes on Manufactures Passed by the Senate.

The Bill Continuing the Freedme'a's Bureau Passed by the House,

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1868. More About Mr. Stanton's Military Prepara-

The military arrangements to meet the projected outbreak of copperhead warriors said to be spoiling for a fight, whose conspiracies and secret plans, so far as has yet been ascertained, have had no existence except in the fertile imaginations of the watchful Stanton and his intelligent corps of observation, are still going forward. companies of infantry were ordered to the garrison of Washington yesterday and the day pefore, mostly from the North. These troops are intended, it is said, for the reoccupation of those forts on the Virginia side which are as yet retained by the general government. A prominent officer be-longing to the Department of Washington alluded to the present military preparations as nothing more than the duty of the Secretary of War. He mentioned several instances that occurred during the last eight years where serious injury to the country resulted from the indifference with which reports of secret movements, having every appearance of being sensational, were received by the heads of govern-

If any or all of the reports which have caused the excitement now prevailing should happen to be verified, the country, he thought, would hold Mr. Stanton responsible for the failure to be prepared to

meet the emergency.
. One story with which Stanton's emissaries have been entertaining him is in reference to the unensemble betrays their Southern birth. Although the number of this class of men in Washington is ot great enough to attract the attention of other observers, the War Department authorities have discovered enough truth and importance in the statement to give them some uneasiness, and several of them have been heard to mention the circumstance as one worthy of special attention.

Arrival of Recruits.
Within the past three days a considerable number of troops have arrived in this city. It was rumored that several companies of infantry had reached here from Philadelphia and from Jersey City; but upon inquiry it is ascertaine that the troops that have come into the city are not companies, but recruits for the regiments now forming the garrison. One hundred men arrived for the Twelfth United States infantry and fty more are expected; and one hundred recruits arrived for the Twenty-ninth United States infantry These regiments have been full up to the present time, the existing laws authorizing only sixty-nine enlisted men as the maximum number in one com pany. Each company is now filled up to ninetyven enlisted men, and Company K, Fifth United States cavalry, the only cavalry company in the garrison, is filled up to one hundred and twelve en-Continued Biyoung in the War Office.

Mr. Stanton still sleeps and eats in his office at the War Department. About two weeks ago he ventured out of his cell for an hour or two, and walked the pavement in front of the building, and occasionally paid a short visit to a friend who resided in th vicinity; but since the beginning of the excitement about the Virginia raiders he has been closely immured, and does not risk himself outside of picket

eral witnesses from Cleveland as to the correctness of their reports of the President's speeches in that city. Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis and Evarts were again in consultation with the President this morning in relation to the trial. General Hancock Not Yet Arrived.

fajor General W. S. Hancock, who was expected here this evening, has not at this hour (half-past ten o'clock P. M.) arrived. He has engaged rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel and is looked for some time to-

The President's Message in Relation to Alaska. The government printing office has just issued the nessage of the President of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House, together with all the correspondence in relation to America. The volume contains 363 pages, including the particulars in relation to the making of the Foreign Relations, stands alone in the history of diplomacy as an important treaty, conceived initiated, prosecuted and completed without being presented or attended by protocols or despatches. Minister Clay, at St. Petersburg writing to Mr. Seward says:-"I congratu you upon this brilliant achievement, which adds to the vast territory of our Union, whose ports, whose mines, whose waters, whose furs. se fisheries are of untold value, and whose fields will produce many grains, even wheat, and become hereafter in time the seat of a hearty white population. I regard it as worth at least fifty millions of dollars, and hereafter the wonder will be that we ever got it at all. The document includes the reports e Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury, together with numerous official statements showing the character of the country in all particu-

The National Banks in the Ascendant. The House Committee on Banking and Currency held a meeting this morning, when an effort was made to obtain a vote on the Randall bill substituting greenbacks for the circulation of nationa banks. It proved unsuccessful, and the committee adjourned without coming to any conclusion. When that it would be adopted, but in view of its hostility to the national bank interest a strong influence from friends of the institutions has been brought to bear against the measure. It is now generally admitted by friends of the measure that it will fail.

The Greenbacks and Gold in the Treasury.

There is authority for stating that the amount of greenback currency now in the Treasury is less than any time since the close of the war, the bulk of the Treasury balances being in gold. The amount of gold now in the Treasury exceeds one hundred millions. The books of the Treasury office prove this fact. There is now in circulation greenback currency amounting to three hundred and fifty-six millions, according to law, and nearly thirty millions of frac-tional currency; adding to this the amount of mational bank currency in circulation, which nearly reaches the limit of three hundred millions, and there is a paper circulation reaching seven hundred mil-

Report of the Committee on Revenue Stamps The committee appointed for the examination of revenue stamps and a change, if expedient, of the prevailing system, will, it is understood, report at an early day. It is said that there are several important improvements before them for consideration, selfcancelling stamps and a patent paper from which the ink used in cancellation cannot be removed, as is done in the case of the stamp now used, being among the number. There will be a strong movement for the transfer of the supplying source of these stamps from Philadelphia to New York. The selections, it is stated, have narrowed down to the present contractors in the former place and a prominent and influential New York house, which will be strongly pressed

The International Copyright Question Post-

poned.

The Joint Committee on the Library, at their meetng to-day, came to an informal understanding not to act definitely at present upon the subject of an international copyright law. A number of petitions have been received both from the advocates and oppo-nents of such a measure. The petitions from the former are principally signed by authors, and those from the latter by paper makers, publishers and printers, and more of similar character are expected. non-action of the comprittee at this time is that ow-

ing to the near approach of the impeachment trial Congress cannot give to the subject the deliberation which its importance demands.

Regulation of Laber in the Navy Yards.

The bill introduced by General Banks to-day to regulate, the mechanical labor in the several navy yard, and the compensation therefor, contains a list of officers for each of them, with their salaries. It is provided that the master workmen shall have im-mediate control and be vigilant to secure constant diligence from all those who may be employed under their special direction. They shall select the work-men to be employed in their respective branches of labor, subject to the approval of the commandant of the yard. The nominations shall be made to the chief of their respective departments, er execution of the work under their charge and that efficient men are employed. When a re those whose services can best be dispensed with consistently with the interests of the government and with due regard to the orders of the government and the passage of a resolution of Congress to en-courage the employment of disabled and discharged be a day's work for laborers, workmen and mechanics now employed, or who may hereafter be employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States, and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby

Receipts from Customs. The receipts from customs from March 9 to 14 were

The Connecticut Election-Encouraging News

Several democratic members here have received letters of the most encouraging report from Connecticut. Instead of the comparatively small majority of about 900 realized in the election of last year, it is confidentially asserted that a majority of at least 2,000 will be recorded for the democratic candidates.

A number of republican members of Congress will soon take part in the Connecticut campaign. Representative Donnelly will leave for that State on Sat-urday, Mr. Blair on Sunday, and Mr. Washburn, of Indiana, on Monday. Representatives Garfield, Co burn, Williams of Indiana and others will follow them to make speeches.

Seizure of Vessels in Philadelphia.

The special agent of the Treasury, who is now engaged in searching the vessels coming into the port of Philadelphia, has just reported to the department the seizure of the following vessels:-Schooner Paul Seavey, from Trinidad, Cuba-One piece of dress linen, seventeen bundles of cigars, concealed in the cabin, and twenty-five thousand cigars fraudulently entered on the store list. Schooner Ellie L. Smith, from Havana. From this vessel was taken one piece of check goods, four hair, two pieces of curtain cloth, one shawl, five handkerchiefs, five pieces of lace and one box of cigars. These goods were found tied up in articles of clothing and in a trunk containing wearing apparel. The articles were found inside a straw tick in the bed in the cabin and concealed in the soiled clothes of the captain and his wife. The captain's wife seemed so reluctant to arise from the bed on which she was sitting during the search that suspicion was aroused and on examination some of the goods were found hidden in the bed. On Saturday two large envelopes filled with lace were seized at the Philadelphia Post Office, which had been sent by mail to a lady in New Jersey. On Monday last the following seizures were made:— Schooner Active, from St. Johns, N. B., thirty-two dozen wine and two hundred cigars; schooner Annie Rick, from Cuba, three pieces of linen; schooner Sunny South, from Cuba, one case of gnava jelly; brig J. H. Dillingham, from Palermo, thirty pairs of ladies' gloves; steamer Star of the Union, from Havana, three packages of tobacco, one case of guava jelly, five boxes of cigars, eight packages of cigarettes, ten gallons of gin, two bottles of Florida water, on package of guava marmalade and one large box of jewelry. The goods on this last vessel were all found in the pilot's room, except two packages which were

in the purser's room.

Lectures to Negroes on Temperance.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has received an urgent request from six colored pastors of churches in Richmond to address their congregations on the subject of temperance, which he has promised to

do at an early day. The Iowa Land Grants.

etary of the Interior, in reply to a resc tion of the House with reference to a grant of land to Iowa by acts of Congress, May, 1856 and April, 1863, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Dubuque to a point on the Missouri river, near Stoux City, says that the department certified to Iowa for said road the quantity that incurred for the whole grant, amounting to 1,226,163 acres, subject to all the conditions in the granting acts.

Supreme Court Cases Disposed of.

The following cases were disposed of in the Su-

preme Court to-day:preme Court to-day:—
No. 107.—Lemore & Co. vs. 830 bales of cotton, and two other cases. Argument concluded.
No. 108.—Walkly, appellant, vs. Mayor, &c., of Muscatine. Argued.
No. 109.—United States, ex rel. Benton, plaintiff in error, vs. Mayor, &c., of lowa City. Argued.
No. 110.—Hanger, plaintiff in error, vs. Babbitts.
Case on argument.
No. 113 is the next case in regular call.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Impenchment Plot-Johnson Without Any Friends—Probable Peaceful Termination of the Affair—The Tickets to the Show— Troubles in the Custom Houses.
WASHINGTON, March 17, 1868.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1868.

The all-important subject of impeachment continues to be the engrossing topic of conversation here. Every phase of the question is earnestly discussed, the probable issue of the trial and the effect that will be wrought by it on the affairs of the country. Doubtless since the country first took its place among the nations of the earth no political movement has occurred which has had so powerful an influence upon the nation as the impeachment measure promises to exercise. It is not a little interesting to examine into the views upon the question as held by men of different shades of political opinion, in order to reach the real convictions of such persons in regard to the necessity or expediency of so harsh and extreme a measure as the trial of the Chief Executive of a great people upon charges of the character

of those preferred against Andrew Johnson. Your correspondent, feeling a deep interest in learning what are the true convictions of the more intelligent portion of the politicians of both sides, how far each is actuated by the belief that impeachment is necessary for the welfare of the country or by the belief that it is only necessary for the welfare of a party, and feeling convinced that whatever will serve to show the real opinions of political men here. who exert to a great extent a controlling influence upon the politics of the country at large, will prove of general interest to all, has made it an object to gather them since the time when it became a settled fact that impeachment was no longer a brutum ful-

men held in terrorem over President Johnson, but to be held as such over the heads of all his successors. No very extended inquiry is needed to induce the conviction that the number of those men in the republican ranks who sincerely believe that the President has committed acts which demand his trial before a High Court of Impeachment, and that such trial is now positively requisite for the peace and prosperity of the country, is very small. These men will, in eight cases in ten, be found to be original radi-cals, early agitators of the abolition of slavery. Their opinions are squared by the one idea of carrying out to the fullest extent their peculiar opinions and of sweeping away all obstacles to that end, whether men or measures. They hold that Andrew Johnson is in affinity with the men who fomented the rebelis in affinity with the men who fomented the rebellion, and that he is now in collusion with them to
obtain the administration of the government in order
to repair the shattered fortunes of Southern demagogues and to revive the old heresies that brought
war and devastation upon the country.
The remainder of the advocates of impeachments
made up of those men who do not believe that the
President is guilty of criminal intentions in all his
acts of opposition to the dominant party in Con-

gress; who believe that he has acted from conscientious convictions of duty; that he has done much to cripple the strength of the republican party during his contest with the legislative branch of the government, and that if he is left to go on unrestrained the consequence. They say that the public good demands that the Fresident shall be removed from office; but a few questions sharkwdiy put will soon develop that the public good about which they manifest such jealous care is the good of the republican party.

office; but a few questions shrewdly put will soon develop that the public good about which they manifest such jealous care is the good of the republican party.

Among politicians of all parties, however, it is very evident that the President has but few friends. Conservatives and democrats are also disposed to quarrel with him. The former say that if Andrew Johnson is convicted he has only himself to blame; he should have thrown the weight of his influence over the Southern States in favor of a ratification of the first constitutional amendment, which, if he had done, they contend, the troubles of the country would by this time have been in a fair way for a satisfactory settlement. The latter assert that President Johnson was no choice of theirs; that he had, nevertheless, an excellent opportunity to have rendered himself the great leader of the democracy if he had only possessed the courage to act boldly and promptly in emergencies. Nearly all his shortcomings seem to be summed up in the charge they make upon him that he permitted political enemies to monopolize the offices in his gift, when he should have taken care, from the very outset, that he was surrounded in the administration of the affairs of government entirely by his friends.

Thus it is that the President is supported by no party, and is left to fight out his battles alone. If he falls, the intention is that he shall not draw down with him the principles of any particular party, it is the falliure alone of the Johnsonian policy. If he comes out of the ordeal thoroughly vindicated, it is so skilfully arranged that but very little effort will be necessary to prove that Mr. Johnson's so skilfully arranged that but very little effort will be necessary to prove that Mr. Johnson's the greatest democratic leader the country has ever known.

The manner in which the ticket business of the impeachment trial was conducted created widespread dissatisfaction among all classes. The style of the ticket excited no little ridicule. It impressed one with the idea t

and given a much greater number of people the gratification of beholding the first act of the great national farce.

Stories have gone abroad from here representing that the President still harbors intentions of resistance to the sentence of the court in case it should find him guilty of the charges preferred against him, and shall be made manifest that the trial has not been conducted throughout in a spirit of justice and fairness. There is good reason for giving all such reports the most unqualified denial. Your correspondent has been informed from an entirely reliable source that the President will contend for his acquittal of the articles he is charged with by every argument known to the law and within the reach of the highest legal talent in the land, and if then he is convicted, whether fairly or unfairly, he will peaceably acquiesce in the decision of the court, if it shall be shown that a decision unfavorable to him has been reached through the practice of injustice, and such a result is not at all improbable, judging from the want of fairness disclosed by the preliminary proceedings, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Johnson will bow to the force of circumstances without the slightest attempt to oppose the august flat of the High Court of Impeachment, feeling, as he doubtless does, that while he is being tried before the Senate of the United States, he is at the same time being tried by the good sense of the people, who will not fail to reach a just and equitable judgment.

Some little surprise has been expressed at the action of Mr. Staubery in resigning his office of Attor-

same time being tried by the good sense of the people, who will not fail to reach a just and equitable judgment.

Some little surprise has been expressed at the action of Mr. Stanbery in resigning his office of Attorney General to engage in the defence of the President. It was believed that no good reason existed why the Attorney General should not take part as counsel for the President and at the same time retain his position; and this view of the matter seems to be entirely correct. Mr. Stanbery, however, is a man of strict integrity, and conscientiously serupulous to acquit himself of his duties to the government in a manner consistent with his precise notions of official responsibility. He felt that while conducting the case of impeachment, he would be compelled for an indefinite period to neglect the current business of the government, which might suffer in consequence. The President, it is said, has in view apian by which this act of self-denial on the part of Mr. Stanbery shall not turn to his disadvantage in the event of the President's acquittal.

The position of Attorney General is to be kept vacant, and Secretary Browning, of the Interior Department, is to perform all the functions of the office, so far as they relate to the routine business. If the President is acquitted, this condition of things will continue until Congress adjourns, when the President will reappoint Mr. Stanbery Attorney General. It is thought that the Senate will scarcely refuse to confirm him when Congress reassembles in December; but whether they confirm him or not, he will be entitled to hold his office until the term of President Johnson expires. If the President is found guilty and removed all those Cablinet officers who have supported him will be called upon to lay down their portfolios and take up their valiese, and in any event, Mr. Stanbery will be in no worse situation than if he had continued to hold the office.

The trouble in the office of the Collector of Customs

porifolios and take up men vanse situation than if he had continued to hold the office.

The trouble in the office of the Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Texas, has turned out to be more serious than was at first supposed. The charges of malfeasance in office extend back to the time when the office was under the management of Collector Robertson. It has been discovered that Robertson Robertson. maireasance in office extend back to the time when the office was under the management of Collector Robertson. It has been discovered that Robertson appointed his brother an inspector, and that while the Collector was in this city a commission was made out for his brother, which bore an oath purporting to have been drawn and signed by the Collector. This signature it was found was a forgery, which had been perpetrated in order, it is alleged, that the brother might draw his salary during the absence of the Collector. Against Deputy Collector Fields charges have been made that officers who had been discharged by the Secretary of the Treasury were continued on the roils and paid for months after their discharge; that the names of men appeared on the books of the office, drawing pay, who had no existence in fact; that the horses of fifteen cavairymen, on duty at the office, had mysteriously disappeared and had been accounted for as lost, stolen, worn out, &c.; that other horses were bought for large sums, which were not worth one-third of the money paid for them, and that permits were given to speculators and traders to bring goods over the line free of duty.

In one instance a trader was granted a permit to bring from Mexico into Texas, free of duty, \$19,000 worth of copper. The government has two special agents at Brownsville, investigating these charges, and the Custom House is at present in possession of the military.

A speck of war has also arisen in the Custom House of the respectable old Quaker City. It has transpired that certain assistant weighers have been carrying on for some time pasts a lucrative business in their line of duties. Several merchants of Philadelphia have been bribing these weighers to make fight weight in the commodities passing through their hands for the assessment of import duty, thus defrauding the government of its just amount of duties. A close scrutiny into these peculations is now going forward, and the result will doubtless be a clean sweep among this class of officials in the

the English Mission. WASHINGTON, March 18, 1868.

Although the Senate is sworn specially and sol-emnly to sit as a court on the trial of impeachment, and is therefore supposed at least to be free from prejudice or committal, still it is notorious that many members of that body have not only expressed opinions on the subject, but have taken a partisan and open part in urging the proceedings adopted by the House. This is the sort of justice which they propose to administer to the President. So far as this faction is concerned, he is already condemned. Neither the law nor the testimony nor the constitution will exert the least influence on such revolutionists. They aim at absolute power, and will stop at no means by which it may be obtained.

Various caucuses have been held at the private houses of radical Senators, in order to make up a cabinet for Mr. Wade, who is expected to enter the White House by a snap judgment of the Jacobins.

Here is their present programme:—

Secretary of State—Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, or Sannel C. Pomeroy, of Kansas.

Secretary of Treasury—Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan.

Michigan.

Secretary of Interior—William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, or John Covode, of Pennsylvania, ylvania, or John Covode, of Pennsylvania. Secretary of War—E. M. Stanton. Secretary of Navy—Charles D. Drake, of Missouri. Postmaster General—John F. Farnsworth, of Il-

linois.

Attorney General—George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, or Matt Carpenter, of Iowa. Stanton is the master spirit of this whole arrange-ment, with the aid of Chandler, Howard and such like, who claim to be the keepers of Wade and Grant.

like, who claim to be the keepers of Wade and Grant. An effort was made for Greeley by Conkling and the small fry, but it was dismissed with little ceremony. New York is counted out as already lost to the radicals.

Summer is working hard for the English mission, as he did under Mr. Lincoin, but his own party friends, who know him best, are those who despise him most. There is no man who toadles foreigners, and especially English, as he does, to the great disgust of all genuine Americans. He would sacirfice all the Alabauna claims for an invitation to a duke's dinner. Of all fluxless he is the greatest flunky. As Massachusetts is about to dispense with him in the Senate, he may get some consulate to stop his unceasing importunity for office.

The wire-pullers in these Cabinet contrivances are

striving to fix things so that should Grant be elected he will be obliged to take their arrangement. Stanton says he will make him swallow any prescription. Neither Wade nor Stanton has the least opinion of Grant, as everybody here knows; but in the general scramble for plunder they are all seemingly working together. There will be some charming revelations before very long, for all these jealousies will find expression as soon as the spoils are distributed, if ever that should come to pass. Should seven or eight conscientious republicans refuse to perjure themselves and reject the arrogant dictation of the Chandlers and Howards, what a wailing and guashing of teeth there would be in these parts!

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1868. PETITIONS. ETC.

Wisconsin Legislature instructing their representa-tives in Congress to adhere to the present policy of Congress and indorsing the course of Edwin M.

of the citizens of Washington asking Congress to renew their charter of the city and protesting against being joined Georgetown; also a petition of the colored mer of two counties of Delaware, setting forth that they are deprived of the rights of citizenship given them by the existing laws, and asking that they may be secured in the possession of those rights. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee,

Mr. Saulsbury, (dem.) of Del., rose, and was understood to say that there was not a negro in the town where he resided.

Messis, Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., and Cattell, (rep.) of N. J., presented petitions of the citizens of Boston and Philadelphia against the passage of the international copyright law, which was referred to the Joint Committee on the Library.

The Chair presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Wisconsin in favor of the pending bill for removing the internal tax on manufactures.

Mr. Cameron, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, of the same import, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Expenses of the war and navy departments.

Mr. Pombroy, (rep.) of Kansas, moved that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to return the resolution offered by Mr. Hendricks yesterday and adopted, asking what had been the military expenses of the War. Navy and Interior Departments since 1866. He said he desired to offer an amendment that the items should be given in order to furnish the explanation of each expenditure, which, he said, would be misapprehended without it.

Mr. Hendricks, (dem.) of Ind., opposed encumbering his resolution thus, whereby the information could not be obtained for months. He had no sinister purpose in offering it, and did not declare to infure

bering his resolution thus, whereby the information could not be obtained for months. He had no sinister purpose in offering it, and did not desire to injure the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Pomeroy) or his

could not be obtained for months. He had no sinister purpose in offering it, and did not desire to injure the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Pomeroy) or his friends.

After further discussion on the questions of order, Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., said the public documents contained the information already. The amendment of the Senator from Kansas was proper if the information was called for.

Mr. Hendricks said those documents contained no monthly statement, which was what he asked for. The motion was agreed to.

INVALID PENSION BILL.

Mr. Grimes, (rep.) of lowa, from the committee of conference on the invalid Pension bill, reported that they had been unable to agree on the provision for reducing the rate of interest on the Naval Pension Fund to three per cent. He moved that the Senate insist, and that another committee of conference be appointed, which was agreed to.

RESTORED TO THE NAYY.

Mr. Nyre, (rep.) of Nevada, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution restoring Commander George W. Doty from the retired list to the position on the Register which he is entitled to, which was adopted.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES OF MR. BUTLER.

Mr. TRUBBULL, (rep.) of Ill., called up the bill to relieve the political disabilities of Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee. In reply to the questions of Messrs, Sanisbury and Buckalew Mr. Trumbull explained that the Committee on the Judiciary had incorporated into the bill another House bill in the form of an amendment, and that the committee thus intended to avoid passing upon the question of recognizing the fourteenth amendment of the constitution.

Mr. Buckalew, (dem.) of Pa., moved to amend by striking out the words "the constitution or" in the clause relieving him from disabilities imposed by the constitution or acts of Congress. He said it would otherwise have the effect to recognize that fourteenth amendment as valid. In the case of Senator Patterson, which Mr. Trumbull has likened to this case, the relief had been given to a man who had never shown any disloyaity to

Ing law.

At this point, it appearing that other Senators desired to debate the bill, Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, insisted on the order of the day, and the Senate took up
THE BILL TO RELIEVE CERTAIN MANUFACTURES
FROM INTERNAL TAX.

The question was on the amendments made in the committee.

The question was on the amendment of the committee.

Mr. Conness, (rep.) of Cal., had voted against the amendment of Mr. Grimes yesterday, not because he was opposed to a proper reduction of the tarlif, but because that was not the proper time to do it. He was opposed to continuing a tax because it was easily collected. He would rather remit it for that reason and impose taxes on those persons who tried to avoid their proper obligation. He denied that it was any longer true that the re-

He denied that it was any longer true that the refined sugars were used only by the rich, while it had been the case once. No article was more generally used by the mass of the people than refined sugars. He wished the Senator from New York (Mr. Morgan) had included in his amendment the other articlescoffee and its substitutes, spices, mustard, &c.—excepted by the committee. The poor often were obliged to use substitutes for coffee, the poor in the West using barley extensively for that purpose. They might as well tax barley.

Mr. Monax, (rep.) of X. X. Moved to strike out refined sugar and entertheouth and the sugar and entertheouth and the sugar and electriced the sugar manufacture as in a larguishing condition in New York and Boston, in whice cities, if this tax were continued, the \$25,000,000 of capital invested would be useless and the business destroyed and some 9,000 men thrown out of employment. He argued that refined sugars are used by the poor as well as the rich. No interest required more relief than this. Mr. Morgan read some letters from manufacturers in support of this view.

Ms. Sheman, (rep.) of Ohlo, opposed the amendment as calculated to take away two millions of the revenue by relieving an interest that could very well bear the small tax of three per cent—less than a quarter of a cent a pound. They had already thrown of the tax on perfoleme, losing thereby two and a half millions of revenue. There was a discriminating duty on imports in favor of the sugar refiner of four times the amount of the tax, and that duty was paid in gold, while the tax was paid in currency. No tax was more easily collected and more generally diverging the tax on the residual points of the poor, who used the property of the former of one cent per pound, he would not remain and the first of the point of the first o

dee reterated the consideration that jewelry and other articles taxed were invuries. The revenue would be insufficient without these taxes.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., suggested that a reduction of the tax on whiskey to fifty cents per gallon would supply the deficit in the revenue.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, coupled the defence of the new York interests with this remark and said such was the usual course in tax bills.

Mr. DAVIS said it was not the interest of his state that was in question. About three-quarters of the whiskey manufactured in Kentucky were taken to California and Oregon to supply the market there. (Laughter.)

Mr. WILLIAMS was giad to know that his section contributed so largely to the support of Kentucky; but if it was necessary to lower the tax on whiskey to fifty cents in order to keep the citizens of Kentucky honest, it would be well to call this a bill to promote honesty in Kentucky. (Laughter.)

Mr. DAVIS replied that one barrel of old Bourbon sent from his State to New York, Boston and elsewhere was manufactured into three barrels of "redeye"—(laughter)—and it was there that these great frauds were committed.

Mr. WILLIAMS would leave that question to be set

rauds were committed.

Mr. WILLIAMS would leave that question to be set-led between that Senator and the Senator from New

tied between that Senator and the Senator from New York.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., opposed the amendment to leave this deficit in the revenue that had been shown by the chairman of the Finance Committee. He called it another species of repudiation. He would at a proper time offer an amendment to retain the duty on raw sugar also.

Mr. Freelinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., would vote against the amendment of Mr. Morgan and then against the amendment of the committee. He thought all the manufactures of the country should be exempted and that the result would be a greater revenue ultimately.

The amendment of Mr. Morgan was lost by the foljowing vote:—

Yeas-Messe. Cameron, Cattell, Conking, Conness,

YEAS Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Conking, Conness, Davis, Divon, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Nye, Patterson of Tenn, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Sumner, Trumbull Van Winkle, Vickers, Whiley, Wilson and Yates—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grine, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Va., Morton, Norton, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Tipton, Wade and Williams—34.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., then offered his amendment striking out the provision in reference to refined sugars, &c., and inserting one including all sugars except those produced from sorghum or imphee.

Mr. Van Winkle, (rep.) of W. Va., opposed the amendment as taxing a product of the earth and one requiring protection.

amendment as taxing a product of the earth and one requiring protection.

The motion was lost.

Mr. CONNESS moved to strike out the amendment of the committee to section one, leaving it as passed by the House, striking out the tax on turpentine, Mr. SHEMAN reported the amount of revenue to be derived from these taxes. coffee and its substitutes, refined sugars, spices, jewelry, &c.

The amendment was adopted by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Cole, Conk-ling, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Ferry, Freinghuysen, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Nye, Fatterson of Tenn, Ram-sey, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van White, Vickers, Willey, Wil-son and Yates—34. NAYS—Messrs. Bucksiew, Chandler, Corbett, Drake, Ed-munds, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Morrill of Vt., Morton, Pombroy, Ross, Sherman, Tipton, Wade and Williams—18.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Van Winkle, adopted on Tuesday in the Committee, reducing the tax on petroleum one-half. Mr. Sherman again urged the necessity of retain-Mr. VAN WINKLE repeated the views taken by him heretofore in regard to the inequitable nature of the tax.

Mr. Sherman said his people were as much inter-

Mr. Sherman said his people were as much interested in recovering the tax on petroleum as were the people of New York in regard to refined sugar, and this was a high rate of tax, whereas that was a low rate. Nevertheless, as it was an article that could bear it, he would vote to leave the tax as left by the House.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., said the Secretary of the Treasury had very properly paid a portion of the public debt from the surplus revenue. He was not responsible, but Congress, for that surplus. Congress had acted rightly in immediately upon the close of the war removing the burdens of taxation; but they still must carry on the government, and not legislate to make a good showing to people at the coming Presidential election. The true principle was to calculate on a surplus of revenue over expenses; and because they had a surplus in times of prosperity they could not calculate on the same result in a season of depression. The chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Sherman) had shown on a close calculation a deficit of fifteen or sixteen millions, even on the supposition of an amount from duties on imports equal to that of last year. In his opinion the estimate of Senator Morrill, of Vermont, of forty millions would fall below the truth. He looked with alarm upon the coming year. We shake our credit if we proceed upon the hypothesis that there would be a deficiency. In his judgment they should first endeavor to restore the currency to a better condition before they incurred this danger. Taxation was always offensive, but the government must be sustained, and they gained nothing by dangerous experiments, which would only involve the country in difficulty. He could not, in view of the probable deficiency, vote to relieve petroleum from tax when he had voted to continue it on sugar.

Mr. Corbettic very contract of the first events of the state of

petroleum from tax when he had voted to continue it on sugar.

Mr. Corbett, (rep.) of Oregon, also felt obliged to vote against the removal of these taxes.

Mr. BUCKALEW, (rep.) of Pa., thought they could safely repeal the whole internal tax. Petroleum was an article of export, and very different from most of the articles exempted from tax by this bill in being one of necessity and general use. Senators should, in a spirit of fairness, not discriminate against the article merely because its production was confined to two or three States, and was not more generally distributed.

distributed.

Mr. Willey, (rep.) of W. Va., asked whether, even with this amendment, petroleum was not taxed higher than any other article?

Mr. Sherman replied in the affirmative, excepting tobacco and whiskey.
The amendment of Mr. Van Winkle

The amendment of art. Val. Val. Val. Val. by the following vote:—
Yz.as—Messrs. Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Fowler, Freilinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Me, Norton, Nys, Patterson of Etn., Ross, Saulsburg, Sunner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Wilson and Yates—

rumbul, van Winkie, Vickera, Willey, Wilson and Yates—
77.

NAYS—Messra. Anthony, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Dixon, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Howard, Morgan, Morrill offVt., Promeroy, Kamsey, Sherman, Eripton, Wade and Williams—18.

On the amendment of the committee providing that no drawback shall be made on the exportation of any article of domestic production after the first of April, next, Mr. Mongan moved to amend by inserting after the word "drawback" the words "on account of internal taxes paid," which was agreed to.

The remaining amendments were also agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to substitute the following as a substitute for the first section:—

That the rates of taxation provided in section ninety-four of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue and support the government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1884, or in the act amendatory of said section, shall bereafter be one-half of the rates now provided, except on wines in said section described, and on snuff and all other manufactures of boaco, including cigarettee, cigars and cherots.

Mr. Cimmes moved to adjourn. The motion was lost.

Mr. Edmunds' amendment was lost by 10 to 32

Mr. Edmunds' amendment was lost by 10 to 32

Mr. Edmunds' amendment was lost by 10 to 32 votes.

Mr. Trumbull offered the following amendment, which he thought would meet the anticipated deficiency:—

That on and after the 1st of April, 1868, in lieu of the duty now imposed, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in the manner now provided by law, a duty of \$1 per gallon for first proof spirits other than brandy manufactured or distilled from grain or other material.

Mr. TRUMBULL advocated the amendment in a few

Mr. TRUMBULL advocated the amendment in a few remarks.

Mr. SHRRMAN thought the true way to meet this difficulty was to lay a special tax on the distilleries themselves. Before this session closed, however, there would be a bill before the Senate for this purpose. He thought it should be left until then.

Mr. Davis offered a substitute providing that from and after the 30th day of June next there shall be paid by the distillers on whiskey, of any proof, fifty cents on each and every gallon thereof distilled, and no more.

and after the 30th day of June next there shall be pull by the distillers on whiskey, of any proof, fifty cents on each and every gallon thereof distilled, and no more.

Both amendments were lost.

Mr. Hendricks, (dem.) of Ind., moved to amend by adding at the end of the first section the words, "on diamonds, emeraids, precious stones and imitations thereof, and on all jeweiry."

The amendment was not agreed to.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:—
Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Chandier, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Davis, Drake, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vi., Nye, Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Ross, herman, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—36.

NAYS.—Messrs. Corbett, Fessenden and Fowler—3.

Mr. SHERMAN Sald Messrs. Grimes and Ramsey, who were absent, had paired off; the latter would vote for the bill, the former against it.

The bill as passed by the Senate reads as follows:—
Be it enacted, 2c., That sections minety-four and minety-five of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory of said sections, be and the same are hereby repealed, except only so much of the said sections and amendments thereto as relate to taxes imposed thereby on gas made of coal oil wholly or in part, or of any other material; on illuminating oils or articles the products of the distillation, redistillation or coal, shale, peat asphaltum, or other bituminous substances, or wines therein described, or snur and all the other manufactures of tobacco, including gas, shall from and after the passage of this act be construed to repeal or interfere with any law, regulation or provision for the assessment or collection of any tax which under existing laws may accrue before the 1st of April, 1868, and nothing herein co

for drawback on any article exported prior to June 30, 1866, shall be allowed unless presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within three months after this act takes effect.

SEC. 4. That every person, firm or corporation who shall manufacture, by hand or machinery, any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise specifically taxed as such, or who shall be engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any articles or compounds not otherwise specifically taxed, or shall put up for sale in packages, with his own name or trade mark thereon, any articles or compounds not otherwise specifically taxed, and whose annual sales exceed \$10,000, shall pay for every additional \$1,000 the excess of \$10,000 two dollars on the amount of sales within the year beyond \$10,000 shall be returned monthly to the Assistant Assessor, and the tax on sales in excess of \$10,000 shall be returned monthly to the Assistant Assessor, and the tax on sales in excess of \$10,000 shall be returned. The bill goes to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Me., the Post Office amendment.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Me., the Post Office
Appropriation bill was made the special order for
to-morrow, and at half-past five o'clock the Senate
adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1868. REGULATION OF LABOR IN THE NAVY YARDS. Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill for the regulation of labor in the navy yards of the United States, and of the compensation thereof. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINE FROM MOBILE TO

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from New Orleans to Mobile. Referred to Post Office Committee. WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE AND CONGRESS.

WISCOSSIN LEGISLATURE AND CONUMERS.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., presented a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to adhere to the policy of the loyal people of the republic as adopted by Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Farnsworth, (rep.) of Ill., from the Post Office Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the Post Route bill, which was concurred in, with the

the Post Route on, which was a superiment.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. BOUTWELL, (rep.) of Mass., from the Judiciary
Committee, reported back with an amendment the
bill introduced last week by Mr. Eliot relating to the
Supreme Court of the United States. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed, as follows: ment was agreed to and the bill passed, as monown:

Be it enacted, &c., That in case of the removal of the Chief
Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from office,
or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the
powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on
the Associate Justice of said court whose commission is senior
in time, until the inability shall have been removed or another
appointment shall be duly made and a Chief Justice of said
court shall be duly qualified.

court shall be duly qualifed.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of ind., offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for information as to special agents of the Post Office Department, which was adopted.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. HAIGHT, (dem.) of N. J., presented a protest of officers and soldiers of New Jersey against the pasage of Senator Wilson's bill in relation to bounties, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

sage of Senator Wilson's bill in relation to bounties, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE FREEMEN'S BUREAU.

The House then proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the bill to continue for another year the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Woon, (dem.) of N. Y., addressed the House in opposition to the bill. The objections which he made were, first, that there is no power in Congress to pass measures of this character, this being a government of delegated powers, and those powers being declared and limited by the constitution; second, that the reasons which might have justified the establishment of the Bureau originally exist no longer; third, that it has failed to accomplish the purposes for which it was originally exist no longer; third, that it has been a heavy burden on the Treasury, without affording any proportional advantages; fifth, that it has been an injury to the freedmen by encouraging idleness, engendering animosities between whites and blacks and thus retarding reconstruction. On this point he argued that it had prevented the proper working of the Southern plantations by inducing the negroes to try to become proprietors instead of laborers; that the Bureau agents have used their position to enrich themselves and to obtain political preferment; that the funds of the Bureau has flegally conflicated lands and rendered no account thereof; that it has dispensed sincure places to political favorites; that it had been used for purposes of oppression and espionage and unjust persecution, and that it had been made a partisan engine by which to uphold and continue the power of a political party. For these and other reasons he argued that the bill should not pass. It was wrong in principle and worse in practice. Referring to some of its supporters, he spoke of Mr. Butler as the distinguished General from Massachusetts who was now making war on the White House with probably as much success as when he attempted to take Fort Fisher; and spoke of Mr. Schenck as th

that that officer had become a man of large wealth; that he was said to hold more real estate in the city of Washington than any new comer, and that the lands which he had bought for fifty dollars an acre had been sold to freedmen at two hundred dollars. He did not endorse this statement. He only repeated what he heard. If true, it was a proof of the philanthropic, benevolent, paternal care which he exercised over those poor people.

Mr. Arnell, (rep.) of Tenn., addressed the House for ten minutes in support of the bill.

Mr. Ellot, (rep.) of Mass. closed the debate. Before proceeding to answer arguments against the bill, he desired to brush away a foul slander which had found a mouthpleec here to-day. He did not know that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) was to be congratulated on having found an opportunity to inject into the discussion a slander born of private ill-will. There was no slander so foul or so destitute of truth that would not, when thrown on the air by an envenomed tougue, find some friendly voice to give it circulation. And the offspring of this calumny might be himself congratulated as the offspring of his mind and heart, having found a fit godfather in the gentleman from New York. When that slander first came to his (Mr. Ellot's) notice, he had addressed a note to the commander on the subject, and he would read his answer to the House. It is as follows:—

a note to the commander on the subject, and he would read his answer to the House. It is as follows:—
To Hon. T. D. ELIOT:—
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1888.

To Hon. T. D. ELIOT:—
DEAR SIR—Tou have called my attention to an absurd charge made against me that I have said or done something which looked as if I favored the internisture by marriage of the white and black population. This charge originated with certain men who hate me. Of course there is no ahadow of truth in it. In all the Bureau work promoting marriage of the law had no case of this kind took on, and none is known than the law of the law had none is known than the law of the l

thority—It is no better authority than the gentleman himself. (Laughter on the republican gentieman himself. (Laughter on the republican side.)
Mr. Wood—I begin to suspect that there is some foundation for it or the gentieman would not be so sensitive.
Mr. Eliot went on to say that the rumor that Gen-

sensitive.

Mr. Eliot went on to say that the rumor that General Howard had grown wealthy in connection with his administration of the Freedmen's Eureau was also false and foul and scandalous.

Mr. Blaine, (rep.) of Me., added his denial to that of Mr. Eliot, and declared that a more upright man than General Howard did not exist in the United States, and that any gehtleman who made an opposite charge only disgraced and dishonored himself in so doing.

Mr. Wood remarked that if the gentlemen on the other side would give him a committee of investigation he would prove some of his statements.

Mr. Eliot—General Howard has lost his right arm in the service of his country—

Mr. Blaine—An offence which cannot be forgiven on the other side of the House.

Mr. Eliot—Hot his heart is right. There are some who have both arms whose hearts are not right.

Mr. Adams, (dem.) of Ky., moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The House then proceeded to dispose of the amendments reported two weeks since from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., moved to amend the first

of the Whole on the state of the Union to the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., moved to amend the first paragraph of the bill by reducing the amount appropriated for carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of Treasury notes from \$15,000,000 to \$564,904. He proceeded to state the reasons for his amendment and to argue in support of it. The Treasury, he said, was not now printing bonds or Treasury notes, and therefore this item was only to go towards the pay of employés in the Printing Bureau. That pay would amount to the sum which he proposed.

proposed. Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., desired to offer an

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

It is understood that the principal reason for the